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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/825,363	04/16/2004	Han Sang Lee	8733.1030.00-US	8107
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EXAMINER WALTHALL, ALLISON N				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/825,363

Applicant(s)

LEE ET AL.

Examiner

ALLISON WALTHALL

Art Unit

2629

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 December 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1.5-11, 13, 14 and 16-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1.5-11, 13, 14, 16-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-945)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's submission filed on December 14, 2010 has been entered. Claims 1, 5-11, 13-14, and 16-19 are pending

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 5-11, 13, 14, and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Naito (US Patent 6,462,735) in view of Kang (US Publication 2002/0063666), Mizukoshi (US Patent 6,919,691), and Chen (US Patent 6,972,772).

As to **claim 1**, Naito discloses an electro-luminescence display device (see column 17, lines 16-23) comprising: R, G and B cells having different light-emission efficiencies (see figure 3 and column 9, lines 48-53);

a timing controller for generating a gate control signal and a data control signal (scanning circuit 420 and data drive circuit 430 respectively), wherein the timing controller includes a look-up table (i.e. conversion table, see column 11, lines 16-23) which receives Red, Green, and Blue N-bit (e.g., 8 bit) digital data signals having a same number of gray scale values (256),

and converts the Red, Green, and Blue N-bit digital data signal into Red, Green, and Blue M-bit (e.g., 9 bit or 10 bit) digital data signals respectively, wherein each of N and M is an integer and M (e.g., 9 or 10) is greater than N (e.g., 8) (see col.10, lines 15-22); and

gray scale values of the Red, Green, and Blue M-bit digital data signals are different from each other (i.e. see figure 4—when a luminance of 128 is input for R, G, and B, the R, G, and B, output values on the V-T curves are different from each other)

a data driving circuit (300) supplies the Red, Green, and Blue analog data signals to respective Red, Green, and Blue pixels (see column 8, lines 52-57).

Naito does not teach a gamma voltage generator which receives the Red, Green, and Blue M-bit digital data signals and generates a plurality of gamma voltages corresponding to the Red, Green, and Blue M-bit digital data signals and a data driving circuit which generates Red, Green, and Blue analog data signals corresponding to the plurality of gamma voltages responding to the data control signal; and wherein each of the R, G, and B cells has a cathode electrode, an anode electrode, and an emitting layer interposed between the cathode electrode and the anode electrode; and numbers of gray scale values of at least two of the Red, Green, and Blue M-bit digital data signals are different from each other.

Kang (figure 9) teaches a gamma voltage generator which receives Red, Green, and Blue M-bit digital data signals (D0-D5) and generates a plurality of gamma voltages (95) corresponding to the Red, Green, and Blue M-bit digital data signals, and a data driving circuit which generates Red, Green, and Blue analog data signals (96 is a DAC)

corresponding to the plurality of gamma voltages responding to a data control signal (see [0053-0055]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the gamma voltage generator of Kang in the device of Naito to improve display quality.

Mizukoshi teaches an electroluminescent display device wherein each of Red, Green, and Blue pixels includes a cell which has a cathode electrode, an anode electrode and an emitting layer disposed between the cathode electrode and the anode electrode (see column 1, lines 22-51 and column 4, lines 17-28). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the cells with a cathode electrode, emitting layer, and anode electrode as taught by Mizukoshi, in the electroluminescent device of Naito (column 17, lines 19-22) as modified by Kang, in order to provide self luminous pixels.

Chen teaches (Fig 2) Red, Green, and Blue input data signals (input value 205) having a same number of gray scale values (256), converted to output data signals (output value 201), wherein numbers of gray scale values of at least two of the Red, Green, and Blue output data signals are different from each other (i.e. red output signals 103 have 256 gray scale values, green output signals 105 have less than red, and blue output signals 107 have less than green as exhibited in Fig 2). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide grayscale values of the M-bit digital data signals of Naito such that numbers of gray scale values of at least two of the Red, Green, and Blue data signals are different

from each other, as taught by Chen, in order to generate a target white point (see Chen column 3, lines 44-51).

As to **claim 11**, Naito discloses a method of driving an electro-luminescence display device (see column 17, lines 16-23) including R, G and B cells having different light-emission efficiencies (see figure 3 and column 9, lines 48-53), the method comprising:

receiving Red, Green, and Blue N-bit (e.g., 8 bits) digital data signals having a same gray scale value (see column 8, lines 65-67);

converting the Red, Green, and Blue N-bit digital data signal into Red, Green, and Blue M-bit (e.g., 9 bit or 10 bit) digital data signals respectively, wherein each of N and M is an integer, M (e.g., 9 or 10) is greater than N (e.g., 8) (see column 8, line 63-column 9, line 5) and gray scale values of the Red, Green, and Blue M-bit digital data signals are different from each other (i.e. see figure 4—when a luminance of 128 is input for R, G, and B, the R, G, and B, output values on the V-T curves are different from each other);

applying the Red, Green, and Blue analog data signals to respective Red, Green, and Blue pixels (see column 8, lines 52-57).

Naito does not teach generating a plurality of gamma voltages corresponding to the Red, Green, and Blue M-bit digital data signals; generating Red, Green, and Blue analog signals corresponding to the plurality of gamma voltages; wherein each of Red, Green, and Blue pixels includes a cell which has a cathode electrode, an anode electrode and an emitting layer disposed between the cathode electrode and the anode

electrode; and numbers of gray scale values of at least two of the Red, Green, and Blue M-bit digital data signals are different from each other.

Kang (figure 9) teaches generating a plurality of gamma voltages (95) corresponding to Red, Green, and Blue M-bit digital data signals (D0-D5), generating Red, Green, and Blue analog data signals (96 is a DAC) corresponding to the plurality of gamma voltages (see [0053-0055]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the gamma voltage generator of Kang in the device of Naito to improve display quality.

Mizukoshi teaches an electroluminescent display device wherein each of Red, Green, and Blue pixels includes a cell which has a cathode electrode, an anode electrode and an emitting layer disposed between the cathode electrode and the anode electrode (see column 1, lines 22-51 and column 4, lines 17-28). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the cells with a cathode electrode, emitting layer, and anode electrode as taught by Mizukoshi, in the electroluminescent device of Naito (column 17, lines 19-22) as modified by Kang, in order to provide self luminous pixels.

Chen teaches (Fig 2) Red, Green, and Blue input data signals (input value 205) converted to output data signals (output value 201), wherein numbers of gray scale values of at least two of the Red, Green, and Blue output data signals are different from each other (i.e. red output signals 103 have 256 gray scale values, green output signals 105 have less than red, and blue output signals 107 have less than green as exhibited in Fig 2). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to provide grayscale values of the M-bit digital data signals of Naito such that numbers of gray scale values of at least two of the Red, Green, and Blue data signals are different from each other, as taught by Chen, in order to generate a target white point (see Chen column 3, lines 44-51).

As to **claim 5**, Naito teaches wherein the gray scale value of the Red M-bit digital data signal is greater than the gray scale values of the Green and Blue digital data signals (see figure 4—the R curve is the uppermost curve, so at an input level of 128, the output gray scale value, DATA OUT, of red is larger than that of blue or green).

As to **claim 6**, Naito teaches wherein the gray scale number of the Green M-bit digital data signal is greater than the gray scale number of the Blue digital data signal (see Fig. 4).

As to **claim 7**, Naito teaches wherein the Red analog video signal applied to the respective pixel has a voltage level ranged in 0V to 5V (Fig 3 and see col. 10, lines 50-52).

As to **claim 8**, Naito teaches wherein the Green analog video signal applied to the respective pixel has a voltage level ranged in 0V to 2.5V (see Fig. 3 and col. 10, lines 50-52).

As to **claim 9**, Naito teaches wherein the Blue analog video signal applied to the respective pixel has a voltage level ranged in 0V to 1.9V (see Fig. 3 and col. 10, lines 50-52).

As to **claim 10**, Naito teaches an electroluminescence display (see column 17, lines 16-23), thus it is obvious each of the pixels is an electro-luminescence cell.

As to **claims 13, 14, and 16-19**, these claims are analyzed similar to claims 5, 6, and 7-10, respectively.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed December 14, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues on page 5-6 regarding claims 1 and 11 that Naito discloses a projection display device employing three light valves where the conversion performed by the ASIC 210 is included in *each of* Red, Green, and Blue liquid crystal devices. However, the examiner maintains this is only an exemplary embodiment of Naito. Naito also discloses a single liquid crystal device may be used in the same manner instead of as a separate red, green, or blue light valve. For example Naito discloses the present invention can be applied as a liquid crystal display or a light valve in column 17, lines 11-15, and additionally recites the device may be an EL display in column 17, lines 18-22. Also, it is clear from the exemplary electronic devices discussed in column 16, lines 4-12 and column 16, line 44-column 17, line 10 that a conventional LCD is also applicable to the invention and that the embodiment employing separate red, green, and blue LCDs is only an example. See also column 8, lines 38-41 which make clear that a single LCD may be used within the spirit of the invention. Therefore the examiner maintains that in such an embodiment employing a single LCD, the conversion table of Naito converts the Red, Green, and Blue N-bit digital data signals.

Applicant argues on page 6 that Chen teaches away from the prior art technique used in the rejection (that of Fig 2). Disclosed examples and preferred embodiments do

not constitute a teaching away from a broader disclosure or nonpreferred embodiments. *In re Susi*, 440 F.2d 442, 169 USPQ 423 (CCPA 1971). Chen teaches the prior art solution modifies the balance between red, green, and blue as a function of white point and therefore presents a motivation for using such a solution. Chen also discloses the prior art technique succeeds in correcting the white point from the native to the target (see column 3, lines 36-58). The solution is not preferred by Chen, as he discusses a reduction of luminance. However it is still a known solution. One concerned with correcting a white point who does not see high luminance as a priority may still look to this prior art solution. "A known or obvious composition does not become patentable simply because it has been described as somewhat inferior to some other product for the same use." *In re Gurley*, 27 F.3d 551, 554, 31 USPQ2d 1130, 1132 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Even if Chen has described the prior art solution as inferior to his own for the purposes he is concerned with, the solution is still known and renders the claimed limitations obvious.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALLISON WALTHALL whose telephone number is (571)270-3571. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 9:30-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chanh Nguyen can be reached on (571)272-7772. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

anw
January 14, 2011

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